

**METHOD, PRODUCT, AND APPARATUS FOR USING A NON-QUERY URI
COMPONENT AS A SEARCH REQUEST**

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Field of the Invention

This invention generally relates to search requests, and more specifically relates to a method and apparatus for using a non-query URI component as a search request.

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Other Applications

This application claims the benefit of the following patent applications, which are hereby incorporated by reference:

- 15 1. U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 09/532,500 filed March 21, 2000, by Schneider, entitled "Fictitious domain name method, product, and apparatus", which claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 09/525,350 filed March 15, 2000, by Schneider, entitled "Method for integrating domain name registration with domain name resolution" and claims the benefit of U.S.
- 20 Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/143,859 filed July 15, 1999, by Schneider entitled "Method and apparatus for generation, registration, resolution, and emulation of name space", now abandoned, U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/135,751 filed May 25, 1999, by Schneider entitled "Method and system for name space resolution", now abandoned and U.S. Provisional Application
- 25 Ser. No. 60/125,531 filed March 22, 1999, by Schneider entitled "Method and system for the emulation of name space", now abandoned.
- 30 2. U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/153,594 filed September 13, 1999, by Schneider entitled "Method and apparatus for using a portion of a URI to select and display advertising."

3. U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/152,015 filed September 1, 1999, by Schneider, et al., entitled "Method and apparatus for using a portion of a URI as a search request."

Background of the Invention

5 The Internet is a vast computer network consisting of many smaller networks that span the world. A network provides a distributed communicating system of computers that are interconnected by various electronic communication links and computer software protocols. Because of the Internet's distributed and open
10 network architecture, it is possible to transfer data from one computer to any other computer worldwide. In 1991, the World-Wide-Web (WWW or Web) revolutionized the way information is managed and distributed.

The Web is based on the concept of hypertext and a transfer method known as
15 Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) which is designed to run primarily over a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection that employs a standard Internet setup. A server computer may issue the data and a client computer displays or processes it. TCP may then convert messages into streams of packets at the source, then reassemble them back into messages at
20 the destination. Internet Protocol (IP) handles addressing, seeing to it that packets are routed across multiple nodes and even across multiple networks with multiple standards. HTTP protocol permits client systems connected to the Internet to access independent and geographically scattered server systems also connected to the Internet.

25 Client side browsers, such as Netscape Navigator and/or Microsoft Internet Explorer (MSIE) provide graphical user interface (GUI) based client applications that implement the client side portion of the HTTP protocol. One format for information transfer is to create documents using Hypertext Markup Language
30 (HTML). HTML pages are made up of standard text as well as formatting codes that indicate how the page should be displayed. The client side browser reads

these codes in order to display the page. A web page may be static and requires no variables to display information or link to other predetermined web pages. A web page is dynamic when arguments are passed which are either hidden in the web page or entered from a client browser to supply the necessary inputs displayed on the web page. Common Gateway Interface (CGI) is a standard for running external programs from a web server. CGI specifies how to pass arguments to the executing program as part of the HTTP server request. Commonly, a CGI script may take the name and value arguments from an input form of a first web page which may be used as a query to access a database server and generate an HTML web page with customized data results as output that is passed back to the client browser for display.

The Web is a means of accessing information on the Internet that allows a user to "surf the web" and navigate the Internet resources intuitively, without technical knowledge. The Web dispenses with command-line utilities, which typically require a user to transmit sets of commands to communicate with an Internet server. Instead, the Web is made up of millions of interconnected web pages, or documents, which may be displayed on a computer monitor. Hosts running special servers provide the Web pages. Software that runs these Web servers is relatively simple and is available on a wide range of computer platforms including PC's.

A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource. URIs, is the generic set of all names and addresses that refer to objects on the Internet. URIs that refer to objects accessed with existing protocols are known as URLs. A URL is the address of a file accessible on the Internet. The URL contains the name of the protocol required to access the resource, a domain name, Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN), or IP address that identifies a specific computer on the Internet, and a hierarchical description of a file location on the computer. In addition, the last (optional) part of the URL may be a "?" followed by a query string having

name/value pairs for parameters (e.g. "?size=small&quantity=3") or a "#" followed by a fragment identifier indicating a particular position within the specified document.

5 The URI "http://www.example.com:80/index.html#appendix" is the concatenation of several components where "http:" is the scheme or protocol, "[//www.example.com](http://www.example.com)" is the FQDN having "www" as the host of the domain name "example.com", ":80" is the port connection for the HTTP server request, "index.html" is the filename located on the server, "#appendix" is the identifier to display a fragment of the HTML file called "index". The URL
10 "http://www.example.com" also retrieves an HTML file called "index" on a HTTP server called "example.com". By default, when either a port or filename is omitted upon accessing a HTTP server via a URL, the client browser interprets the request by connecting via port 80, and retrieving the HTML file called "index".

15 A domain name consists of two parts: a host and a domain. Technically, the letters to the right of the "dot" (e.g., tut.net) are referred to as Top Level Domains (TLDs), while hosts, computers with assigned IP addresses that are listed in specific TLD registries are known as second-level domains (SLDs). For the domain name "tut.net", ".net" is the TLD, and "tut" is the SLD. Domain name
20 space is the ordered hierarchical set of all possible domain names either in use or to be used for locating an IP address on the Internet. TLDs are known as top-level domains because they comprise the highest-order name space available on the Internet. Second-level domains, as well as third-level domains (3LDs) such as "king.tut.net", are subsidiary to TLDs in the hierarchy of the Internet's DNS.

The main use of a web browser location field is for locating URLs to access resources. Entering a URL in the location field of a web browser serves as a means to access that URL. Because the function of the location field is so
30 critical for accessing resources, the design of such location fields have rivaled much competition and innovation between existing web browser products.

Improvements to better track and organize sites of URLs that users have visited such as Bookmark folders, URL history, and the personal toolbar are all examples of functionality designed to help users navigate.

- 5 A more recent feature called Smart Browsing is integrated into Netscape Navigator that uses Internet Keywords so users can streamline the use of URLs and get fast access to web sites using the browser's location field. Any single or multiword strings typed into the browser's location field that does not include a "." are sent via HTTP to a server at "netscape.com". The keyword server pulls the
- 10 string and compares it to several separate lists of keyword-URL pairs. If the keyword system finds a match, it redirects the user's browser to the URL of the keyword-URL pair. Failing a match against the lists, the user's browser is redirected to a Netscape Search page with the typed string as the search query.
- 15 U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/143,859 filed July 15, 1999, by Schneider entitled "Method and apparatus for generation, registration, resolution, and emulation of name space", now abandoned, uses a domain name having a top level domain alias (TLDA) to simultaneously access and search a given resource demonstrating the combination of both resolution and search services.
- 20 For instance, when input is received and processed such as "http://example.44106", steps are performed to determine that ".44106" is not a resolvable TLD and may be processed instead as a search term. Steps may then be performed to translate input into a valid URI such as "http://example.com/weather.cgi?zip=44106". When the URI is accessed, a CGI
- 25 script called "weather" is executed passing the value "44106" for the name "zip", which in this case represents a zip code. By so doing a fictitious name is used to simultaneously access both a resource and search request.

This clearly demonstrates the need for methods of encouraging the creative use

30 of URIs to access resources. Accordingly, in light of the above, there is a strong

need in the art for a system and method to improve how resources and content may be accessed.

Summary of the Invention

5 Briefly, the present invention allows URI components to be used as a search term in a query or search request. The invention allows for the non-query portion of a first URI to be used in the query portion of a second URI to generate dynamic content. The present invention allows for a shorter URI to be created on the fly in real-time that accesses content of a longer URI.

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In general, in accordance with the present invention a method for locating a network resource from a first identifier includes the steps of determining whether the first identifier is accessible, accessing the first identifier in response to determining that the first identifier is accessible, generating a second identifier in response to determining that the first identifier is not accessible, wherein said
15 second identifier is generated by retrieving information from one of a user modifiable configuration settings, template, GO LIST, name translation table, and registry, and accessing said second identifier in response to generating said second identifier.

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In accordance with another aspect of the present invention a method for locating a network resource from a first identifier having a valid accessible first URI includes the steps of parsing at least one non-query URI component from the first URI, generating a valid accessible second URI having a query component
25 that corresponds to the first URI, and simultaneously accessing both the first URI and said second URI.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention a method for locating a network resource from a first identifier having a valid first URI includes
30 the steps of determining whether the first URI is accessible, accessing the first URI in response to determining that the first URI is accessible, parsing at least

one non-query URI component from the first URI in response to determining that the first URI is not accessible, generating a valid second URI having a query component that corresponds to the first URI, and accessing said second URI.

- 5 In accordance with yet additional aspects of the present invention, an apparatus which implements substantially the same functionality in substantially the same manner as the methods described above is provided.

10 In accordance with other additional aspects of the present invention, a computer-readable medium that includes computer-executable instructions may be used to perform substantially the same methods as those described above is provided.

15 The foregoing and other features of the invention are hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims. The following description and the annexed drawings set forth in detail one or more illustrative aspects of the invention, such being indicative, however, of but one or a few of the various ways in which the principles of the invention may be employed.

Brief Description of the Drawings

20 Fig. 1a is a block diagram of an exemplary distributed computer system in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 1b is a block diagram illustrating exemplary information records stored in memory in accordance with the present invention.

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Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed by a prior art system for accessing a URI.

30 Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for generating a valid URI in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for generating a valid URI in response to determining that an existing valid URI is inaccessible in accordance with the present invention.

- 5 Fig. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for generating a frame having an accessible URI in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for creating files or directories as needed to form an accessible URI in accordance with the present
10 invention.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for extracting a domain to be used as a search request in accordance with the present invention.

- 15 Fig. 8 is a diagram depicting how results may be displayed in a web browser in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings,
20 wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout.

Turning first to the nomenclature of the specification, the detailed description that follows represents processes and symbolic representations of operations by conventional computer components, including a local processing unit, memory
25 storage devices for the local processing unit, display devices, and input devices. Furthermore, these processes and operations may utilize conventional computer components in a heterogeneous distributed computing environment, including remote file servers, computer servers, and memory storage devices. These distributed computing components may be accessible to the local processing unit
30 by a communication network.

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The processes and operations performed by the computer include the manipulation of data bits by a local processing unit and/or remote server and the maintenance of these bits within data structures resident in one or more of the local or remote memory storage devices. These data structures impose a
5 physical organization upon the collection of data bits stored within a memory storage device and represent electromagnetic spectrum elements.

A process may generally be defined as being a sequence of computer-executed steps leading to a desired result. These steps generally require physical
10 manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities may take the form of electrical, magnetic, or optical signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, or otherwise manipulated. It is conventional for those skilled in the art to refer to these signals as bits or bytes (when they have binary logic levels), pixel values, words, values, elements,
15 symbols, characters, terms, numbers, points, records, objects, images, files, directories, subdirectories, or the like. It should be kept in mind, however, that these and similar terms should be associated with appropriate physical quantities for computer operations, and that these terms are merely conventional labels applied to physical quantities that exist within and during operation of the
20 computer.

It should also be understood that manipulations within the computer are often referred to in terms such as adding, comparing, moving, positioning, placing, illuminating, removing, altering, etc., which are often associated with manual
25 operations performed by a human operator. The operations described herein are machine operations performed in conjunction with various input provided by a human operator or user that interacts with the computer. The machines used for performing the operation of the present invention include local or remote general-purpose digital computers or other similar computing devices.

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In addition, it should be understood that the programs, processes, methods, etc. described herein are not related or limited to any particular computer or apparatus nor are they related or limited to any particular communication network architecture. Rather, various types of general-purpose machines may be used with program modules constructed in accordance with the teachings described herein. Similarly, it may prove advantageous to construct a specialized apparatus to perform the method steps described herein by way of dedicated computer systems in a specific network architecture with hard-wired logic or programs stored in nonvolatile memory, such as read only memory.

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Fig. 1a illustrates an exemplary system for providing a distributed computer system 100 in accordance with one aspect of the present invention and may include client computers or any network access apparatus 110 connected to server computers 120 via a network 130. The network 130 may use Internet communications protocols (IP) to allow clients 110 to communicate with servers 120. The network access apparatus 110 may include a modem or like transceiver to communicate with the electronic network 130. The modem may communicate with the electronic network 130 via a line 116 such as a telephone line, an ISDN line, a coaxial line, a cable television line, a fiber optic line, or a computer network line. Alternatively, the modem may wirelessly communicate with the electronic network 130. The electronic network 130 may provide an on-line service, an Internet service provider, a local area network service, a wide area network service, a cable television service, a wireless data service, an intranet, a satellite service, or the like.

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The client computers 110 may be any network access apparatus including hand held devices, palmtop computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), notebook, laptop, portable computers, desktop PCs, workstations, and/or larger/smaller computer systems. It is noted that the network access apparatus 110 may have a variety of forms, including but not limited to, a general purpose computer, a network computer, an internet television, a set top box, a web-enabled

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telephone, an internet appliance, a portable wireless device, a game player, a video recorder, and/or an audio component, for example.

Each client 110 typically includes one or more processors 166, memories 168,
5 and input/output devices 170. An input device may be any suitable device for the user to give input to client computer system 110, for example: a keyboard, a 10-key pad, a telephone key pad, a light pen or any pen pointing device, a touchscreen, a button, a dial, a joystick, a steering wheel, a foot pedal, a mouse, a trackball, an optical or magnetic recognition unit such as a bar code or
10 magnetic swipe reader, a voice or speech recognition unit, a remote control attached via cable or wireless link to a game set, television, and/or cable box. A data glove, an eye-tracking device, or any MIDI device may also be used. A display device may be any suitable output device, such as a display screen, text-to-speech converter, printer, plotter, fax, television set, or audio player. Although
15 the input device is typically separate from the display device, they may be combined; for example: a display with an integrated touchscreen, a display with an integrated keyboard, or a speech-recognition unit combined with a text-to-speech converter.

20 The servers 120 may be similarly configured. However, in many instances server sites 120 include many computers, perhaps connected by a separate private network. In fact, the network 130 may include hundreds of thousands of individual networks of computers. Although client computers 110 are shown separate from the server computers 120, it is understood that a single computer
25 might perform the client and server roles. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the computer environment 100 shown in Fig. 1a is intended to be merely illustrative. The present invention may also be practiced in other computing environments. For example, the present invention may be practiced in multiple processor environments wherein the client computer includes multiple
30 processors. Moreover, the client computer need not include all of the input/output devices as discussed above and may also include additional

devices. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the present invention may also be practiced via Intranets and more generally in distributed environments in which a client computer requests resources from a server computer.

5 During operation of the distributed system 100, users of the clients 110 may desire to access information records 122 stored by the servers 120 while utilizing, for example, the Web. Furthermore, such server systems 120 may also include one or more search engines having one or more databases 124. The records of information 122 may be in the form of Web pages 150. The pages
10 150 may be data records including as content plain textual information, or more complex digitally encoded multimedia content, such as software programs, graphics, audio signals, videos, and so forth. It should be understood that although this description focuses on locating information on the World-Wide-Web, the system may also be used for locating information via other wide or
15 local area networks (WANs and LANs), or information stored in a single computer using other communications protocols.

The clients 110 may execute Web browser programs 112, such as Netscape Navigator or MSIE to locate the pages or records 150. The browser programs
20 112 enable users to enter addresses of specific Web pages 150 to be retrieved. Typically, the address of a Web page is specified as a URI or more specifically as a URL. In addition, when a page has been retrieved, the browser programs 112 may provide access to other pages or records by "clicking" on hyperlinks (or links) to previously retrieved Web pages. Such links may provide an automated
25 way to enter the URL of another page, and to retrieve that page.

Fig. 1b illustrates a block diagram of a processor 166 coupled to a storage device such as memory 168 and to input/output devices 170 in a client 110 and/or server 120 computing system. Stored in memory 168 may be information
30 records 122 having any combination of exemplary content such as lists, files, and databases. Such records may include for example: user modifiable

configuration settings 174, identifier generation routines 176, FDN registry 178, TLD cache 180, prefix database 182, Templates 184, GO List 186, name translation table 188, and advertising cache 190. These information records may be further introduced and discussed in more detail throughout the disclosure of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed by a prior art system for locating a network resource from an identifier by accessing a URI. A device such as a network access apparatus 110, servlet, applet, stand-alone executable program, or user interface element such as a text box object, command line, speech to text interface, location field 814 of a web browser 112, may receive and parse input such as text or voice in step 210. It then may be determined in step 215 whether the input 210 is a URI. If the input is a URI, then an attempt may be made in step 220 to access the URI. The URI may be accessed when it is determined in step 222 that the URI is accessible. If the input is not a URI, then it may be determined in step 225 whether a URI can be generated from the input (e.g., if a scheme is missing the prefix "http://" or another scheme prefix may be concatenated to input). If so, then a URI is generated 230 and an attempt may be made in step 220 to access the URI. If the URI can not be generated or accessed, then a message indicating that the URI can not be generated or accessed may be displayed in step 235.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for generating a valid URI. When it is determined in step 225 that a URI can not be generated from the input 210 in accordance with methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art, then it may be determined in step 310 whether it is configured to determine whether other methods may be applied to access a valid URI corresponding to input. If configuration 174 is not enabled, then a message indicating that the URI can not be generated may be displayed in step 235. However, when configuration is enabled, then at least one other method may be applied in step 315 in sequence or parallel including methods explained in U.S. Patent Application Ser. No.

09/532,500 filed March 21, 2000, by Schneider, entitled "Fictitious domain name method, product, and apparatus" such as retrieving information from user modifiable configuration settings 174, template 184, GO LIST 186, name translation table 188, and registry 178 (e.g., processing a FDN, processing a TLDA as a search request, and multiple accessibility from a plurality of generated URIs, etc.).

Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for generating a valid URI in response to determining that an existing valid URI is inaccessible. When a valid URI is determined in step 222 to be not accessible, then a valid URI may be generated in step 410 to access content by extracting keywords from the non-query component URI (e.g., directory, domain, port, or fragment, etc.) of the inaccessible URI and using such keywords as a search request or as the query portion of the generated valid URI. After valid URI generation in step 410 an attempt may be made in step 220 to access the URI.

In effect, the non-query portion of a first URI may be used in the query portion of a second URI to generate dynamic content. Validity of URI syntax is explained in T. Berners-Lee, "Informational RFC (Request for Comment) 1630: Universal Resource Identifiers in WWW--A Unifying Syntax for the Expression of Names and Addresses of Objects on the Network as used in the World-Wide Web", Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), June 1994, "http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1630.html", which is herein incorporated by reference.

Typically, when a HTTP request is submitted to access a URI that does not exist, an error 404 code is returned from the requested web server, and in turn, a script may be executed to redirect and display a gen-eric web page informing the user of the error 404 code. A modification may be made to the script to generate an accessible URI by creating the appropriate directories or files on the web server in response to an error 404 code (or any other applicable error code from the

300 series, 400 series, or 500 series) such that when the HTTP request is resubmitted the URI exists and is accessible.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for generating a frame having an accessible URI. After valid URI generation in step 410, a script may be executed in step 510 to create a second accessible URI by adding the appropriate directories and files. The content of the newly created file may include at least one frame that displays the content of the valid generated URI. After the second accessible URI is created, an attempt may be made in step 220 to access the second URI.

Fig. 6 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for creating files or directories as needed to form an accessible URI. When it is determined in step 222 that a valid URI is not accessible it may then be further determined in step 610 whether the URI has the minimum form of "scheme://SLD.TLD/FLD" where the domain name is "SLD.TLD" and the path is "/FLD", which in this case represents a first level directory (FLD). If the URI is not of the minimum form then steps (such as 410 and/or 510) may be performed. When it is determined in step 610 that the URI is of the minimum form, then it may be determined in step 615 whether the FLD exists. If the FLD exists, then it may be further determined in step 620 whether a file exists within the FLD. If a file exists, then it may be determined in step 625 whether the content of the file requires modification (e.g., META tag for purpose of URI redirection). If modification is needed then the content of the file may be modified in step 630 as necessary. If the FLD does not exist, then a FLD may be created in step 635. When the FLD is created or when the FLD exists but a file within the FLD does not exist, then a file within the FLD may be created in step 640. When it is determined in step 620 that the file already exists and does not need modification in step 625 or the file is created in step 640 or the existing file is modified in step 635 then a second URI may be generated in step 645 including the FLD as part of a search

request. After the accessible URI is created, an attempt may be made in step 220 to access the URI.

For example, a device receives the input "http://update.to/news". When it is
5 determined that the input is a valid URL (URL is a subset of a URI), a HTTP GET request is submitted to retrieve its content. A "404 error code" is received in response to the request indicating that no such URL exists. As practiced by those skilled in the art, the "404 error code" is commonly redirected to display a gen-eric informative page alerting the user that no such URL exists. Advantage
10 may be taken by modifying the redirect script.

The modified script may be executed upon the "404 error code" and determines that a "/news" directory does not exist and is created. Furthermore, an "index.htm" is created in the "news" directory serving as a default file for the URL
15 listed above. The content of the file includes a <META> tag which may be used to redirect the URL to another URL such as "http://update.to/cgi-bin/update.cgi?search=news" which serves as a dynamic output.

For instance, the input "update.to/news" becomes equivalent to
20 "http://update.to/news/index.htm" and includes within the "index.htm" file the following <META> tag:
<META HTTP-EQUIV=Refresh CONTENT="5; URL=http://update.to/cgi-bin/update.cgi?search=news">
which communicates to a device that interprets HTML to load the URL
25 "http://update.to/cgi-bin/update.cgi?search=news" 5 seconds after the current document "http://update.to/news/index.htm" has finished loading. Advertising may be displayed by selecting an ad from an advertising cache 190 that corresponds to any URI components or the like before automatic URI redirection. Advertisement selection is explained in U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No.
30 60/153,594 filed September 13, 1999, by Schneider entitled "Method and apparatus for using a portion of a URI to select and display advertising." In

another example, the content of the file may include a <FRAME> tag, which may be used to access content from "http://update.to/cgi-bin/update.cgi?search=news".

- 5 In effect, shorter URLs may be generated in real time or on-the-fly when necessary and used as a substitute or proxy for longer URLs. Though any filename may be used, it is a preferred aspect to use "index.htm" as a frame or redirect so the proxy URL is even shorter in string length. A shorter URL makes it easier for a user to remember the URL for future use. The invention is not
- 10 limited to using only a FLD as a search request. Any directory or combination of directory levels may be either generated on the fly or used as a search request. In addition to using the directory portion of a URI as a search request, a domain (e.g., SLD) or any combination of domain levels may in turn be used to generate a query as well. For example, a subdomain may be generated to create the
- 15 FQDN "news.update.to" having the minimum form of "scheme://3LD.SLD.TLD", which may be used to access content from "http://update.to/cgi-bin/update.cgi?search=news".

- Fig. 7 is a flowchart illustrating the steps performed for extracting a domain to be
- 20 used as a search request. When the input 210 is a valid 215 URI or a valid URI is generated in step 230 and the configuration settings 174 indicate that domain identifier extraction may be used (e.g., SLD) then a script may be executed to extract in step 710 the SLD from the valid URI (215, 230) and a second URI may be generated in step 715 by using the SLD as part of a search request. The
- 25 script generates a web page having two frames. The first frame links to the valid URI and the second frame links to the second URI which displays content when accessed relating to the use of SLD as a keyword in a search request.

- Fig. 8 is a diagram depicting how results may be displayed in a web browser. A
- 30 client 110 web browser 112 having a web page 810 is used to connect to a server 120 via the Internet 130 that runs a CGI script 812. The location field of

the web browser 112 is suppressed and the web page 810 displays at least two frames. The first frame is the web based location field 814 and the second frame 816 is used to display the contents 150 of a web address. An input device (e.g., keyboard, mouse, pen light, touch screen, or microphone, etc.) of a client
5 computer or network access apparatus 110 is used to receive a web address as input either directly from a hyperlink (not shown) in the web page 810, or from the location field 814 of the web page 810. A URL GET request is generated from the input and the browser 112 forwards the request to a server 120, which processes the request by executing a CGI script 812 to determine accessibility
10 204. An accessible URI 206 may be generated and the requested page 150 is sent to the browser 112. The content 150 of the URI may be displayed (as discussed in Fig. 6 with a specific example) in the second frame 816 of the web page 810. The location field 814 of the first frame may either persist by displaying the input or is cleared out for entry of another web address.

15 Another web page 810' (as discussed in Fig. 7) having a location field that is not suppressed may be displayed by using a different CGI script 812. A URL GET request may be generated from the input and the browser 112 forwards the request to a server 120, which processes the request by executing a CGI script
20 812 to determine accessibility. An accessible URI may be generated and the requested page 150 is sent to the browser 112. The content 150 of the URI may be displayed in a first frame 818 of the web page 810' whereas the content of the second frame 820 may be dynamically generated by corresponding the extracted SLD from the URI as a search term in a second URI. By using the steps
25 illustrated in Fig. 7, when a first URI "http://www.example.com" is received as input, a script extracts "example" from the URI and generates a second URI "http://search.yahoo.com/bin/search?p=example". Both the first URI and second URI are generated as frames and displayed as a web page 810'.

30 Though the above aspects demonstrate how URIs may be accessed based upon a web-based version of a location field, similar teachings may be applied to

those skilled in the art by providing a user interface element such as a text box object as input. The text box object may be located anywhere and on any web page including a text box that may be embedded or displayed as part of an on-line advertisement. The text box object may be used in a stand-alone
5 application or stored on magnetic and/or optical media that may be non-volatile, writable, removable, or portable. The text box object may be incorporated as an applet or servlet and embedded in other applications. The text box may be integrated in the task bar or any part of the GUI's OS, or the OS bypassed and a user interface element overlaid as a graphic on a display device based on
10 modifications to a video card and/or it's associated firmware or software drivers. A command line text box may be further overlaid as an interactive object in other embodiments such as Internet television, cable television, digital television, or interactive television through an Internet appliance or set top box.

15 Those skilled in the art may make and use software program that functions as a browser plug-in. Such a program may be downloaded and installed for integration into the command line of a device or location field 154 of a browser program 112. Modifying the source code of the browser program 112 itself may be more desirable, in effect, enabling tens of millions of users to take advantage
20 of more creative ways to use input as a means to access a valid URI.

Although the invention has been shown and described with respect to a certain preferred aspect or aspects, it is obvious that equivalent alterations and modifications will occur to others skilled in the art upon the reading and
25 understanding of this specification and the annexed drawings. In particular regard to the various functions performed by the above described items referred to by numerals (components, assemblies, devices, compositions, etc.), the terms (including a reference to a "means") used to describe such items are intended to correspond, unless otherwise indicated, to any item which performs the specified
30 function of the described item (e.g., that is functionally equivalent), even though not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure which performs the function

in the herein illustrated exemplary aspect or aspects of the invention. In addition, while a particular feature of the invention may have been described above with respect to only one of several illustrated aspects, such feature may be combined with one or more other features of the other aspects, as may be
5 desired and advantageous for any given or particular application.

The description herein with reference to the figures will be understood to describe the present invention in sufficient detail to enable one skilled in the art to utilize the present invention in a variety of applications and devices. It will be
10 readily apparent that various changes and modifications could be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

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